

BICOTRY REBUKED.

An Eminent Doctor's Defense of Religious Liberty.

ESTIMATE OF "MORMONISM."

Its Doctrines Sound, Its Organization Admirable, and Its Followers Worthy of All Confidence.

Elder John Y. Smith, of Lehi, has received the following letter from an eminent doctor in Philadelphia, who enclosed a newspaper clipping, stating that two "Mormon" Elders had been refused permission to rent a hall in which to hold a meeting in Wilmington, Delaware:

I suppose you are still in the land of the living, and just as active in the work as of old? How often I have thought of you, of your labors, of your words of truth and of those doctrines which you so clearly and beautifully expounded and so freely offered to the people at large; and have wondered, time and again, if you had not grown discouraged and weary in well-doing.

Two of your Elders, as you will read from the clipping enclosed, are having the usual experience. It aroused indignation to such an extent, that I have written a vigorous protest against such narrow-minded, bigoted, un-Christian-like action, which has no foundation other than ignorance, prejudice and jealousy, and shall refer to it tonight at the weekly prayer meeting of the oldest and largest church in Philadelphia. In terms as strong as my sense of shame and reproach can arouse within me to express, it is simply an outrage that your Elders are not received with even the common courtesy of a fellow-citizen, much less as ambassadors of the Eternal God, and the bringers of good tidings to the poor and oppressed. How Christians can so feel and act toward your people, I cannot understand (except through ignorance). Your doctrines are sound, comforting, and in perfect harmony with those expounded by Christ Himself. Your principles of organization as a community are not equalled by any other on the face of the earth. Your leaders are men of great piety, earnestness and consistency, while your people, whom I have met in all parts of the world, are well worthy of any confidence that might be placed in them and possessed of many sterling qualities which we, who hold aloof, might well emulate. I am not alone in holding these views for in my travels I have met hundreds upon hundreds of broad-minded, intelligent men and women, who, speaking from actual knowledge of your community, do so in the highest terms of praise. The deplorable ignorance, or rather willful ignorance of your work must be discouraging to you. But there is nothing like fortitude even in apparent defeat. And there is no condition in life so desperate, no stroke of adversity so sharp, but it is still in one's power, by a manly fortitude and stern fidelity to duty and to God to avert destruction and to quit the field with glory and honor. I meet scores of people, almost daily, who hold my views exactly in regard to the Latter-day Saints, but who seem to think it a piece of eminent wisdom, if not virtue (perhaps policy) to observe neutrality; but for men to assume the dignity of a neutral and to affect indifference, would be one of the vilest of hypocrisies and one of the most cowardly crimes.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Sowing the Seed Under Difficulties but Not in Vain.

Elder Geo. O. Watts, writing from Worcester, Mass., Dec. 5th, says that on the 15th of May he was assigned to labor in the State of Maine, in company with Elder C. O. West. Some time after their arrival there, they commenced their labors. In one town they were threatened with being mobbed and arrested. However, no harm came to the Elders. In the first part of August they were called to the city of Saco, Me., to attend a midsummer conference. After an enjoyable gathering, Elder Watts was sent back to Oxford Co., in company with Elder David C. Campbell. They made a tour of the State and were treated very well in some parts. On the 7th of November, he was called to the city of Worcester, Mass., to labor with Elder Geo. A. Nixon. They attended a conference on the 2nd of December. After the conference they were sent back to Worcester for the winter.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Congressman Smith, of Illinois.

Hon. George W. Smith, Member of Congress, in a recent letter from Murphysboro, Ill., to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following in regard to Peruna for catarrh: Peruna Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Peruna. I have taken one bottle for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited. To those who are afflicted with catarrh and in need of a good tonic I take pleasure in recommending Peruna.

Respectfully,
Geo. W. Smith.



Major Longstreet.

Major Robert L. Longstreet, who served on the staff of General Lee, General Francis V. Greene, General Arnold, of the Regulars, and General Williston, in the late war with Spain, is the son of the great ex-Confederate General, Major-Longstreet was mustered out in June, and he is now in Washington trying to get rid of the pernicious malarial fever which he contracted in Cuba. He found Peruna of benefit to his return to the United States, and says the following in regard to the great catarrh cure and tonic:

"I have taken Peruna as a tonic on my return from Cuban climate, and find it excellent."



Miss Jennie Johnson, Vice President Chicago Teachers' Federation, 318 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Among the different remedies I have tried when in need of a tonic none have helped me more than Peruna. I find it especially helpful in cases of catarrh of the stomach; it restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system." Catarrh of the pelvic organs is the bane of womankind.

Peruna Not a Cure-All.

Peruna is not a "cure-all"; it cures just one disease—catarrh. But since catarrh is able to fasten itself within the different organs of the body, so it is that Peruna cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one disease only. We claim that Peruna is the only internal, scientific remedy for catarrh yet devised. We claim that catarrh is a systemic disease; that is to say, it invades the whole system. We claim that Peruna is a systemic remedy; that is to say, it eradicates catarrh from the system. Catarrh is not a local disease; Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This, in brief, our claim in assigning to the disease—catarrh—our remedy, Peruna.

There is no medicine that can take its place. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.



Hon. Wm. A. Deane, of San Francisco.

Hon. Wm. A. Deane, Clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, in a letter written from San Francisco, says:

"I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have tried most all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me none have been so beneficial as Peruna."

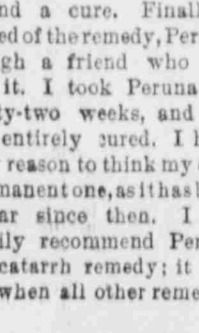
Wm. A. Deane.

Everybody is subject to catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh, acute or chronic, wherever located.



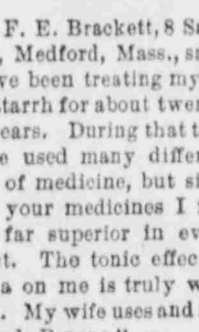
Hon. Thomas Gahan, of Chicago, Ill., member of National Committee of the Democratic party.

Hon. Thomas Gahan, of Chicago, Ill., member of National Committee of the Democratic party, writes as follows: "I was afflicted with catarrh for fourteen years and though I tried many remedies and applied to several doctors I was not able to find a cure. Finally I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through a friend who had used it. I took Peruna for twenty-two weeks, and am now entirely cured. I have every reason to think my cure a permanent one, as it has been a year since then. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy; it will cure when all other remedies fail."



Mrs. F. E. Brackett, 8 Sable street, Medford, Mass.

Mrs. F. E. Brackett, 8 Sable street, Medford, Mass., says: "I have been treating myself for catarrh for about twenty-four years. During that time I have used many different kinds of medicine, but since using your medicine I find them far superior in every respect. The tonic effect of Peruna on me is truly wonderful. My wife uses and recommends Peruna."



Mr. F. F. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. F. F. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Alabama, speaks in high praise of the merits of Peruna. He says: "After having used Peruna for a short time I find that it is the most excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh ever prepared. I can heartily recommend it to any one."

Mr. Frank Bauer, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in a recent letter, says: "I cannot say anything else but good of your medicine. For seven winters I had suffered with la grippe, and by each attack was confined to the bed. In the winter of 1898, I was attacked with

SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, CRIP

Peruna for coughs and colds in children.



SISTERS GOOD SHEPHERD

Use Pe-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

IN EVERY county of the civilized world the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

Whenver coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedy to apply.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.



December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed your directions, which you furnish with every bottle, and I am glad to say that it has cured me. I shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends."—Henry Distin.

Mrs. Jane Gift, of Hebbardsville, O., writes the following: "I think I would have been dead long ago if it had not been for Peruna. Six years ago I had la grippe very bad. The doctor came to see me every day, but I gradually grew worse. I told my husband I thought I would surely die if I did not get relief soon."

"One day I picked up the newspaper and accidentally found a testimonial of a woman who had been cured of la grippe by Peruna. I told my husband I wanted to try it. He went directly to the drug store and got a bottle of Peruna. I could see the improvement in a very short time and was soon able to do my work. I continued using it until I was entirely cured."

"I have induced a great many to try the medicine and all have had the same result. I have used it in my family for my husband and children for colds and la grippe. I would not be without it in the house. I really think it has added years to my life, and I feel I have no one to thank but God and Dr. Hartman. If other sufferers are induced to try this wonderful medicine they will join me in singing its praises."—Mrs. Jane Gift.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the ex-Secretary of the German consulate, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to Peruna:

817 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Gentlemen—"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully, and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week I was very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found the la

grippe victim, as my lungs felt as if knives were sticking in them. "My wife went to town and got me a bottle of Peruna, and I took it four days according to the directions on the bottle. The fifth day I took an ax on my shoulder and went out into the woods to chop wood."

"I had another slight attack, but as I had Peruna in the house it caused me but one trying night. My wife wanted to send for the doctor, but I took small doses of Peruna every half hour and improved right along."—Frank Bauer.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., at Williamsport, Pa., is probably the most active old man in Philadelphia today. He and his wife recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at their home, on South Ninth street. Mr. Distin comes from one of the most famous musical families of the old world, his father and grandfather before him, as well as himself, having played at almost all the royal courts of England and the continent.

Mr. Distin writes concerning Peruna, the world-famous catarrh cure, as follows:

1141 South Ninth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1899.
Dr. S. B. Hartman:

Dear Sir—"I write to inform you that I had a bad attack of la grippe last

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A GEM OF MONTEZUMA'S.

Big Turquoise Obtained From a Moqui Snake Priest—Stone Which the People of the Southeast Consider Sacred.

"How does that strike your fancy?" asked a guest at one of the clubs here, holding up an object as large as a walnut, of a rich blue, and perfect in shape, writes a Los Angeles (Cal.) correspondent of the New York Sun.

"Not a turquoise!" exclaimed one of the party in astonishment.

"Yes, a real chachihuitl," as the old Mexicans called them," was the reply, "and I firmly believe it has a remarkable history and belonged to Montezuma. Do you remember that among the presents which Montezuma made to Charles V and which were really extorted from him by Cortez, were certain gems, which Fra Saverio Clavigero and Teihuhtli, the ambassador of Montezuma, said were worth a load of gold pieces, or about \$50,000? Some of them are today, it is said, among the crown jewels of Spain, but one of them, I think, in Los Angeles and you see it. I cannot prove it, but that my turquoise has a history you will agree when you hear the evidence."

"You know I have a fond for collecting gems and when in Mexico, where I have mining interests, I am always on the lookout for them, and in this case I have picked up some fine stones. One day in buying a turquoise from an old Indian I asked him if he could tell me where I could get a large piece, and where he found the stones, but the secret could not be bought from him. I learned that the gem sent by Montezuma to Charles V and called chachihuitl, were not all secured by the Spanish crown, but in some way reached different localities. My informant in this matter was Senor Luigi Fisoni, director of the Ethnographic museum at Rome, who located five in the Roman museum, one in Götting, seven in the famous Chrysele collection of London, one in another English collection

and given by him to a faithful runner and which had been handed down from generation to generation. His description of its size and beauty filled me with a desire to own it. He said that it belonged to a Moqui snake priest and never were it except when occupied in the ceremony of the snakes and would almost sooner part with his life than let it go. I did not doubt this as I knew that when the Chiricahua were discovered by white men there was a great disturbance among the Indians, who offered to buy from the white miners all the turquoise they took out on the ground that the stone was sacred and should not be taken except by the descendants of the people of Montezuma.

"I decided to make the attempt to secure the gem. It was July and I knew that there was a snake dance at Wolpi that year, so I started. This was before the railroad, and it was a trip that meant several weeks' drive across one of the worst deserts in America. I started from Warner's ranch and made the journey across the California desert past Salton to Yuma, then striking north with pack trains for the Little Colorado, crossing the San Francisco mountains and the Painted desert and arriving at the Moqui towns in August after a trip that was killing, and after riding across the desert under a sun that would almost boil water—and all for this, said the speaker, rolling the gem over and over in his palm.

"You all know the snake dance, but I venture to say that there is not a man here who has seen it in the underground part of it. My informant told me that the chachihuitl would be worn here and there, and before the snake priest went into the daylight, as there was a superstition that the sunlight was fatal to color. I knew something about this, and I carried with me a dozen or so of the most beautiful abalone and a quantity of others. I also took a canteen of salt water, as once in a while the Zunis and the Moquis made a trip to the head of the Gulf of California for such things. I had received permission to visit the underground tunnels, and one day during the ceremonies I crawled down the ladder and found myself among a crowd of fanatic savages.

"They had at least 150 rattlesnakes and amid a chant intermingled with cries and shrieks they would grasp the reptiles, thrust them into sacred water and toss them over their heads upon a kind of altar. The floor was covered with the dead things which priests pushed back, and I became so ill with the poisonous terrible odor that I feared

I would have to give it up. The only light came from a square hole in the ceiling reached by a ladder, but I used my eyes well, watching the necks of the snake priests, who all wore necklaces, some of abalone, others of silver, jade of quartz.

"Finally one man turned and as he swayed to and fro I saw a pendant, a turquoise so large and beautiful that my heart almost stopped beating. He was undoubtedly my man, and after the snake dance, I approached him. I had decided to appeal to the superstition, so said, 'I have a message for you. I come from a distant land and from my master, the great snake of the sea, who bade me give you this sacred water from the great ocean, and these shells; he also sent you white man's money, and I laid down the shells and twenty silver dollars. Then I said, 'The great father Montezuma, who left his chachihuitl with you wishes it returned and I have come for it.'

The old priest was dumbfounded, and for a moment I did not know whether the bluff would work, but he picked up the things, bade me follow him into the kitchen, or underground room, where he took out the turquoise and handed it to me without a word. It was a mean trick I confess, but I had the gem valued and sent the Indian a fair wholesale valuation later on, so my conscience was relieved.

Of all the possessions of the Indians of the southwest today the turquoise is the most valuable, and doubtless there are many mines that are known only by these people. From Zuni the Hemenway expedition took a number of valuable specimens. One was a sacred toad made of shell, the under surface covered with a mosaic of turquoise set in pitch. A shell ring was also secured inlaid with triangular bits of blue and many more objects of utility and ornament. In a London collection is a skull inlaid with turquoise and pieces of wood treated in the same way.

The conquistadores made a similar mistake. They supposed that the turquoise gems of the Aztecs were the emeralds and the histories of the time refer to the fact that the Indians offered up emeralds at the shrine of the goddess Matlal Cleye, while others of great size and value were placed in mouths of chiefs at their death. It is evident that Alvarado was not deceived, as it is recorded that when he played games of chance with Montezuma he settled his score with chachihuitl, insisting that Montezuma should pay him in gold. De Nice, the explorer, created much excitement among the avaricious Spaniards by stating that

the natives of Cibola had so vast a wealth in these emeralds that they were used as ornaments in the porches of homes and for various purposes, and were the money of the people, a statement which Coronado denied, the latter having made the trip in 1540 in search of treasure.

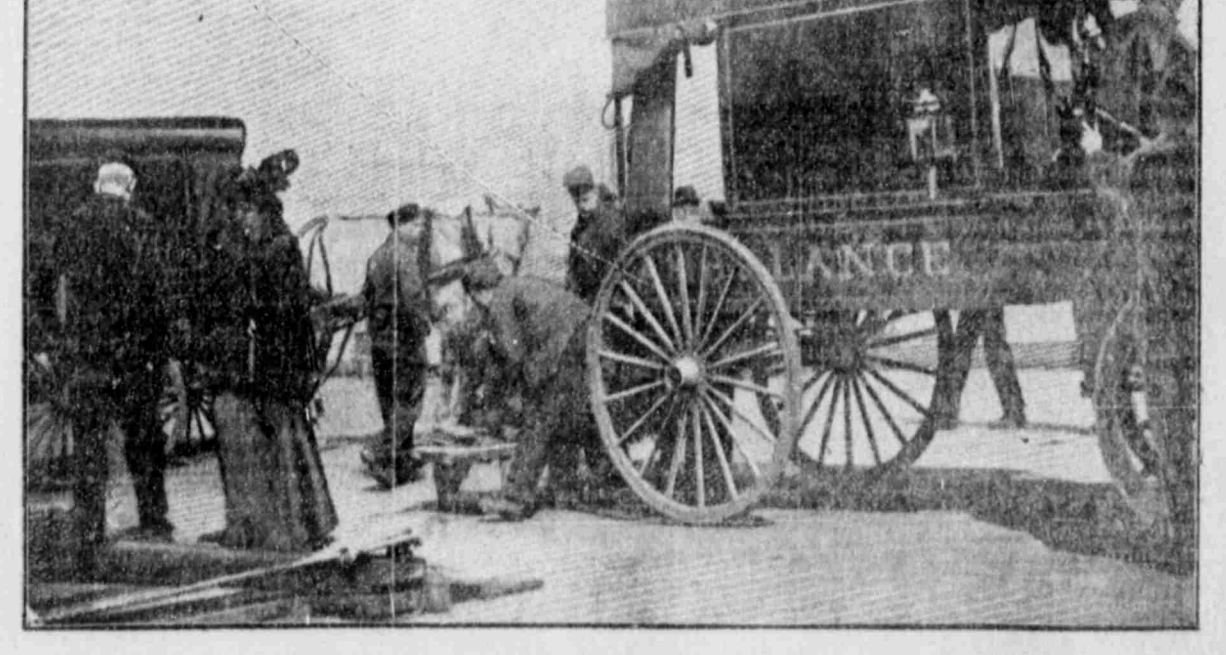
Plum for Ohio Man.
Washington, Dec. 28.—The President has tendered to Fred Rittman, of

Cleveland, Ohio, the position of fourth auditor of the treasury, made vacant by the tragic death of Auditor Morris. Rittman for fifteen or twenty years has been engaged in the banking business in Cleveland, and previously was auditor of railroad accounts.

Strike is Successful.
Scranton, Pa., Dec. 28.—The strike of the Scranton street railway men is as

complete on this, the sixth day, as it was the day it was declared. Today the company has eight cars moving, but they are carrying no passengers. Every car out thus far today has been unable to make a trip without having a window demolished.

Food supplies for the imported men are obtained from Philadelphia. The merchants there refuse to supply anything.



Although it has not yet reached the dimensions of an epidemic, smallpox is keeping the physicians and trained nurses of the metropolis on the jump. The patients are taken in ambulances to the wharf at Bellevue Hospital, whence they are shipped by river steamers for isolation in the pesthouse on North Brother Island.